



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

methods of making newsprint paper, and of the production of paper from woods hitherto unused for that purpose, which have been conducted, kraft paper, which compares favorably with the best on the market, has been produced experimentally at the Forest Products Laboratory from longleaf-pine mill-waste. This kraft paper is brown in color and is very much stronger than ordinary papers. It is used for a variety of purposes, and, cut into strips, is spun or twisted into thread which is then woven into onion and coffee bags, matting, suitcases and wall covering, similar to burlap, and furniture closely resembling that made from reeds, as well as other articles of common use.

Within the past year the Forest Products Laboratory has, by cooperating with manufacturers, succeeded in getting a dye made from mill-waste of osage orange put on the market as a substitute for fustic, which we import from Jamaica and Tehuantepec.

These are only a few examples of the various lines of work carried on at the Forest Products Laboratory. Other activities, ranging all the way from the study of decay in wood to that of the resistance of wood to fire, are in progress, and new discoveries are constantly being made. Incidentally, the Forest Products Laboratory, at Madison, Wis., was the first of its kind in the world and is probably still the best equipped. With the possible exception of Germany, no other country has done as much as the United States systematically to investigate the possibilities of its forest resources.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS

WE regret to record the death of Sir Edward Burnett Tylor, professor emeritus of anthropology in the Univer-

sity of Oxford; J. B. A. Chauveau, member of the section of agriculture of the Paris Academy of Sciences and of Dr. E. Gaupp, professor of anatomy in the University of Breslau.

Dr. Julius Stieglitz, professor of chemistry in the University of Chicago, has been elected president of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Stieglitz has also been elected president of the Society of Sigma Xi. The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded to Mr. W. S. Adams, of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, for his investigations in stellar spectroscopy.

The Elisha Kent Kane medal of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia has been conferred on Dr. William Curtis Farabee for his explorations in the Amazon Valley. The alumni of Columbia University have given a dinner in recognition of the university's contributions to science and engineering. The guest of honor was Professor M. I. Pupin, who completes his twenty-fifth year of service to the university.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, was elected president of the foundation to succeed Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who was appointed chairman of the board of trustees. Messrs. Charles E. Hughes, Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, and Dr. Wallace Buttrick, chairman of the General Education Board, were also elected trustees, and Mr. Edwin Rogers Embree, assistant secretary of Yale University, was elected secretary to succeed Mr. Jerome D. Greene. Dr. Marion L. Burton, president of Smith College, has been elected president of the University of Minnesota to succeed Dr. Vincent.